

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Iran uncovers coup 'plot'

TEHRAN, June 12 (R) — A "counter-revolutionary organisation" within the Iranian army has been uncovered in Kurdistan and several alleged members will go on trial next week, state radio reported today. The radio said the organisation, known as "barandazi" (overthrow), was based in the Kurdistan town of Piranshahr, close to the border with Iraq. It said 11 people had been arrested, but the newspaper Kayhan quoted Hojatoleslam Mohammadi Reysahri, head of the army revolutionary courts, as saying six people had been held in connection with an alleged plot to replace Iran's Islamic government with a "democratic" one. He identified those arrested as a major, a lieutenant, three warrant officers and a sergeant. The date of the arrests was not given. The arrested men had been in contact with former army officers as well as Abdul Rahman Qassemloo, leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), which is battling government forces for Kurdish autonomy, he said.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

AMMAN, FRIDAY JUNE 13, 1980 — RAJAB 30, 1400

Val Afghans fight nightly gunbattles

KABUL, June 12 (R) — Rival factions of Afghan marxists, at odds after two coups last year, are fighting nightly gunbattles in the country's principal provincial cities, according to diplomats in Kabul. One faction, called the Parchamists, supports President Babrak Karmal, who took power in the 1978 coup, which was accompanied by the arrival in Afghanistan of large Soviet armed forces. The other faction, the Khalaks, were supporters of President Hafizullah Amin, who was overthrown and killed Afghanistan's first marxist president, Mohammad Tarakki, last September and was in turn overthrown and killed in December's Soviet-backed coup. According to diplomats in Kabul, whose reports reached Reuters in London today, Kandahar, in the south, Herat in the northwest and Taloan, near the Soviet border in the north, have all witnessed nightly gunbattles between the two groups.

Regional Briefs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 12 (R) — Israeli sappers early today dismantled a time bomb found near the home of the mayor of the occupied Arab West Bank, military sources said. The sappers found a time bomb near the home of the mayor, Ahmad Al Baradai, who was called in Israeli forces. The mayor said he was outside the house when the Israeli sappers found a time bomb near the home of the mayor. The sources said an investigation had begun into the incident. Bomb attacks and threats of retaliation against Arab targets have multiplied since the West Bank Arab leaders of Nablus and Ramallah were maimed by car bombs last week.

TEHRAN, June 12 (R) — Iran and Iraq have ordered the expulsion of two of each other's diplomats, and the Iraqis have already said the two Iraqis, whom he did not identify, were detained Tuesday night on a Tehran street after another man handed them "some documents against Iran." The Iraqis were given 48 hours to leave the country and have already left, the spokesman said. Yesterday, two Iranian diplomats were ordered to leave Iraq for 48 hours, without being accused of any offence, the spokesman claimed. The Iraqis, who also not identified, were detained early today that they had been beaten, the spokesman said. Iran and Iraq have been engaged in border skirmishes for several months but maintain diplomatic missions in each other's capitals headed by charges d'affaires. In Baghdad, the Iraqi foreign ministry today accused the Iraqis of repeated aggression against Iraq's Tehran embassy and its staff, in contravention of international law. A statement quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency said that following the expulsion of the two Iraqis, two Iraqis were being deported as a reciprocal measure.

BEIRUT, June 12 (AP) — Israeli-supported Lebanese militiamen seized 31 U.N. peacekeeping soldiers after an apparent "misunderstanding" at a militia checkpoint, a U.N. spokesman said. The militia fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the U.N. vehicle and also opened up with small arms, he said. One was injured, although the APC and another truck were hit by gunfire. The APC and the truck proceeded to their destination, U.N. headquarters at Naqoura. Militiamen closed the checkpoint on the coastal road and detained 31 U.N. soldiers, the spokesman said. All but three U.N. soldiers — a Dutch officer, sergeant and corporal — were released after about two hours. The spokesman said U.N. officers were negotiating for the release of the other three.

IRHAIN, June 12 (R) — Saudi Arabia has decided to exchange diplomatic missions with Zimbabwe and end its boycott of the country, according to Al Jazirah newspaper received here today. A Saudi monetary agency, trade ministry and the customs authorities have been told that Saudi businessmen were free to do with the newly-independent African state, the newspaper said. Saudi Arabia had observed the United Nations-sponsored boycott of white-ruled Rhodesia.

AMPALA, June 12 (R) — Former Ugandan President Milton Obote said Israel assisted Idi Amin in the 1971 coup which toppled the Obote government, the Uganda Times reported today. "I had Israeli army instructors and others to leave Uganda, but they stayed. So they arranged this coup. We therefore blame both him and the Israelis," the Times quoted Dr. Obote as saying in a speech yesterday in East Uganda. Dr. Obote was attending a commonwealth summit meeting in Singapore in December, 71, when Amin seized power. He spent nine years in exile in neighbouring Tanzania before returning to Uganda two weeks ago. Dr. Obote is expected to be a presidential candidate at elections scheduled to be held by December this year.

IRHAIN, June 12 (R) — The Amir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, has opposed the establishment of foreign bases in the Gulf region, a Saudi Arabian magazine reported today. Any foreign military presence would affect the security and stability of the states in the region," the Amir told the magazine. In the interview, reported by the Gulf News Agency, the Amir also said there were no foreign bases in Bahrain. On relations with revolutionary Iran, Sheikh Isa said the Iranian government had rejected recent statements by some Iranians, reviving territorial claims to Bahrain. The recent visit of the Iranian foreign minister, Mr. Sadeq Qorbzadeh, had improved relations between Bahrain and Iran, Sheikh Isa said.

Tehran riot claims 300 casualties

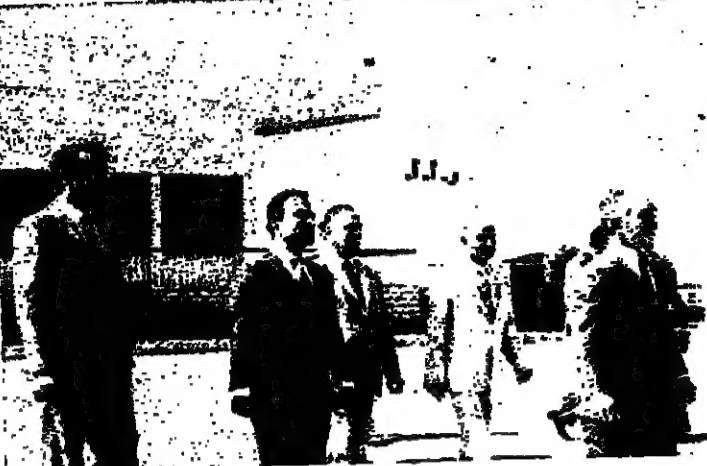
TEHRAN, June 12 (R) — A major rally by Muslim leftists in a Tehran sports stadium ended in serious rioting today with police reporting up to 300 casualties.

Fighting broke out as some 30,000 supporters of the Mujahedin, a radical Islamic movement, left the Amjadieh stadium close to the occupied American embassy. They were confronted by several thousand stone-throwing "Hezbollahi" (Partisans of God) — Muslim fundamentalist gangs recruited largely from the city's bazaar.

Units of the police, army and revolutionary guards fired in the air and launched tear-gas grenades to disperse the mobs. Most of the casualties were injured by stones or in knife-fights, police said.

Violent but smaller clashes between the rival groups had flared throughout the day, as the Mujahedin arrived to hear a call for self-defence from their leader, 32-year-old Massoud Rajavi.

In his two-hour speech, punctuated by sporadic firing outside the stadium, Mr. Rajavi said his movement would not be intimidated. "We're not afraid of bullets. If freedom means death, then we will die," he said.



His Majesty King Hussein is seen off at Amman airport Thursday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Also seen are (left to right): Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, who are accompanying the King on his visits to Lausanne and Washington.

Hussein leaves for visits to Lausanne, Washington

AMMAN, June 12 (JT) — His Majesty King Hussein left for Switzerland today to visit his mother Queen Zein, who is recuperating at a Lausanne hospital after an operation last week for the removal of her gall bladder.

After the visit, King Hussein will go to London before leaving for the United States with Her Majesty Queen Noor for a visit at the invitation of President Carter. The official visit will take place June 16 and 17.

During his visit to Washington, the King will discuss with the American president Jordanian-U.S. relations and the current situation in the Middle East region, the Jordan News Agency said.

The King will be accompanied on the U.S. visit by the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the chief of the royal court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi and the court minister, Mr. Amer Khammash.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as regent.

Carter outlines foreign, domestic programmes for 1980 campaign

WASHINGTON, June 12 (R) — President Carter warned the Soviet Union again today that he was ready to use military force if necessary to fight off any move by Moscow to take over the Gulf.

He said he had reversed a decline in U.S. military power and had helped restore strength to the Atlantic alliance.

Any Soviet attempt to gain control of the oil-rich Gulf region "will be repelled by any means necessary. Including military force," the president said in a statement submitted for consideration by a committee of his majority Democratic Party, which is in the process of developing the goals and promises on which it will conduct its 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Carter's statement amounted to a summary of his foreign and domestic policy programmes.

"The danger that the Soviet Union could gain military superiority over the United States has diminished and the decade-long decline in America's military strength reversed," Mr. Carter said in reviewing his accomplishments.

"The NATO alliance has been strengthened and its defence capabilities modernised," he said. "Defence spending has been increased in real dollars by three per cent a year."

Mr. Carter said the need for military strength was paramount and had forced him to abandon his original goal of reducing U.S. military expenditures.

"Realities of the world situation, including the unremitting buildup of Soviet military forces, required that we begin early to reverse the decade-long decline in American defence efforts," the president said.

As for NATO strength, Mr.

Carter said the United States would have 25,000 more military men in Europe by the end of 1981 than when he took office.

On relations with the Soviet Union, the president said the Kremlin's military move into Afghanistan confronted the West with a major strategic challenge.

He said the intervention "required that America draw the line" and then went on to restate the so-called "Carter doctrine" on the Gulf area which he first outlined in his State of the Union speech to Congress on Jan. 23.

The doctrine states: "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

Mr. Carter said he would continue to press for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan but would also seek Senate ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) "as soon as feasible."

On other foreign policy issues, the president warned West European allies that he would oppose any attempt to launch separate Middle East peace mediation efforts while the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli negotiations are continuing.

Let's talk about getting people into a negotiating process, into a process of recognising what has happened," he said.

The nine heads of state and government took motorboats from their hotels in this canal city to the tightly-guarded island of San Giorgio Maggiore for their conference.

It was a summit unlike any other they had attended. There were no motorcades with motorcycle escorts, their sirens screaming, and security was provided by frogmen around San Giorgio as well as conventional police.

On the agenda in the "Longhena Library" built by Venetian Baldassare Longhena were world energy, inflation, unemployment and economic development issues, well-informed sources said.

The summit is also to prepare a European position for a second summit on San Giorgio Island in 10 days time of the world's seven major industrialised countries. That meeting will be attended by President Carter.

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He also attacked the United States, saying the "battle against

Torn between Arabs, Carter Nine EEC leaders start two-day Venice summit

VENICE, June 12 (Agencies) — Leaders of nine western European countries trying not to anger U.S. President Jimmy Carter today, committing themselves to closer

Officials said the Common Market leaders would issue a declaration tomorrow, calling for full Palestinian involvement in the Middle East peace process, restart of the Euro-Arab dialogue, the possibility of a European fact-finding mission to the region and mention of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as one of the interested parties in the negotiations.

At the same time, the declaration would reaffirm western European backing for the U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian talks on Palestinian autonomy and commit the Common Market countries to refrain from anything that might endanger U.S. efforts to bring an end to the Middle East crisis, officials said.

And there would be no formal recognition of the PLO, in deference to President Carter, officials said. Leaders of the Common Market have said that there can be no comprehensive peace in the Middle East without PLO involvement in negotiations, but

after toying with the idea, recognition plans were apparently dropped.

"The Americans took our toy away," a British official said when asked if the PLO would be given formal recognition.

He said the European rejected the Israeli view that recognition of the PLO as an interested party was the same as formal recognition. Israel says any mention of the PLO tends to legitimise its role.

Meanwhile, the Arab League Headquarters in Tunis today called on the EEC leaders to recognise the PLO as a precondition for the resumption of talks between the EEC and Arab states.

A European-Arab dialogue could not be held on economic issues alone, although EEC countries had suggested this in the past, it said.

The dialogue should have two facets, economic and political, as laid down at the last Arab League summit in Tunis.

The league wished to remind members of the European Community of the previous positions they had adopted on the Middle East, the office added.

They had undertaken to oppose the establishment of settlements in occupied territories and the inclusion of occupied territories in agreements concluded with Israel, it said.

The Carter administration today suggested the European allies promote peace talks in the Middle East by persuading Arab parties to join negotiations instead of "aborting the process."

The call was issued by a senior administration official in Washington as the EEC leaders met to discuss the stalled peace talks and other world topics.

"Friends can have different perspectives," the official said. "But if there is going to be a European move it should be based on a shared perception of what is necessary."

The official, who refused to be identified by name, said U.S. and European interests in a stable Middle East are not served by working outside the Camp David process.

Let's talk about getting people into a negotiating process, into a process of recognising what has happened," he said.

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With the bitter dispute over Britain's contributions to the EEC budget settled, the nine leaders were in a relaxed mood as they settled down to their meeting after lunch.

No major EEC peace initiative was expected and the Common Market leaders have decided not to do anything which would cut across the currently stalled Camp David peace process between Israel, Egypt and the United States.

The nine have dropped an earlier idea to submit a resolution to the U.N. Security Council to supplement the key 1967 Resolution 242 which laid down the guidelines for a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

But they are concerned about the situation on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The Common Market leaders were likely to discuss Iran and Gulf development and also examine latest reports on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

EEC leaders have proposed that Afghanistan be made neutral and non-aligned in return for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. This has been supported by President Carter and several non-aligned and Asian countries.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was likely to tell the other leaders about his meeting last month in Warsaw with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev when he said he detected no real change in the Kremlin's line.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is expected to discuss his planned trip to Moscow on June 30 and July 1 to keep an east-west dialogue alive on key issues such as arms control, despite the damage done to détente by the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The French president and the West German chancellor held a private meeting in advance of the summit this morning, while British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga privately for lunch.

Mr. Cossiga, outgoing president of the European Council, is host at the Venice summit and he was able to brief Mrs. Thatcher on the outcome of a visit to Washington earlier this week by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The nine leaders will also consider a successor to Britain's Roy Jenkins as president of the EEC's executive commission in Brussels.

Mr. Jenkins ends his four-year term next January.

The leaders opened the summit with a grim assessment of their economic outlook and proposals for light money policies.

"There was general agreement that the outlook was very gloomy," Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey said afterwards. "It will get worse before it gets better."

"The prospects for increased unemployment and balance of payments problems are very real," he added. "There was agreement that the primary objective was to reduce inflation through fiscal measures and tight money policies."

England held a 1-1 draw in the opening match of the European soccer championship in the Stadio Comunale in Turin, Italy today. Ray Wilkins scored the opening goal for England in the 26th minute and Jan Ceulemans scored for Belgium three minutes later. The match was marred by rioting by the England supporters and police were forced to fire tear gas into the crowd to restore order. (AP wirephoto) England and Belgium are paired with Italy and Spain in the second group of the championship. West Germany, Holland, Greece and Czechoslovakia are in "Group 1." The two group winners contest the final in Rome on June 22. The first half of the match had to be held up for five minutes when police fired tear gas into the crowd and fumes washed onto the pitch making it impossible for play to continue. Rival sets of supporters spent much of the match engaged in fighting between themselves.

CONDOLENCES

We express our greatest regrets and deepest sorrow over the death of the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira

Japanese community Association in Jordan

The Embassy of Japan has the honour to announce that on the death of the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the register of condolences will be open at the office of the embassy at Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle, near Salaadin Mosque, on Saturday, June 14 and Sunday, June 15 from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.



Israel's limit

THE OPPONENTS of Camp David, who constitute the vast majority of the Arab countries, are now in a position to tell the Americans "We told you so." From the beginning they have argued that the Camp David agreements were not a framework for comprehensive peace because Israel was making concessions to Egypt at the expense of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Now we have an admission from the lips of the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, that Israel has already made such "tremendous concessions" in the peace process with Egypt that he does not "see a possibility for Israel to give in more." This was said in an interview right after the announcement that the autonomy talks were to be renewed.

Of course we always knew it would come to this. The line of argument used by the United States, that the agreement between Egypt and Israel for withdrawal from Sinai is a model for what can be achieved in talks on the future of the West Bank, can now clearly be seen to be fallacious. Israel's intention all along has been to give up Sinai, make token concessions to the Palestinians but to hold on to the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Shamir could be posturing, but there is no reason to suspect that. Of course, he has taken such an extreme position that it is possible for him to climb down and make minor concessions, but there is every reason to believe that Mr. Begin has gone as far as he intends to go concerning the return of the territory and the rights of the Palestinians.

What Mr. Shamir has said is perfectly consistent with the actions and the dominant ideology of the Begin government. To deny the evidence which has been mounting daily in the shape of settlements in the area Mr. Begin chooses to refer to as Judea and Samaria, to deny the absence of progress on the fundamental issues in the so-called autonomy talks is to practice self-deception. Yet such deception is fed by statements from Israeli officials, such as the one by Mr. Shamir himself on Wednesday, that it is possible to reach agreement in the autonomy talks. Agreement with whom? Even Egypt has not been able to accept the insulting proposals on autonomy put forward by Israel so far.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: It seems that the American effort to abort the European Middle East peace initiative has not yet encountered the European hand that can prevent it. It has become clear that the Venice summit conference will not witness the birth of their initiative, as was envisaged by the Arabs, and indeed, by the whole world a few months ago, especially during the French president's visit to the Arab region.

The hope that the European group would submit a draft resolution to the U.N. Security Council, which would amend its Resolution 242 to include a provision recognising the Palestinian people's rights, has vanished. Moreover, a number of officials in the same group have begun making statements to calm down the Camp David parties, and asserting that the European countries will not oppose their process and the framework of their accords.

Therefore, it can be said that a positive European move will not originate from the Venice conference, although the Arabs have long awaited such a move. What remains is to say that the weight of the Arabs needs to be increased to outweigh the European bias against the Arab cause.

AL DUSTOUR: The transition from the planning stage to the stage of action is among the priorities which can wait no longer. Islamic countries are called upon to exercise pressure on countries supporting Israel—with the U.S. in the forefront—and get them to abandon their role, which encourages aggression and the logic of force imposed by Israel and Zionism in the occupied territories.

The Islamic countries, which still have relations with Israel are called upon to sever their relations with an entity which aims at swallowing the Palestinian land, which is part of the Islamic World and one of its holiest shrines.

The Muslim countries are requested to support the Arab and Palestinian struggle in practice to halt the stream of racism, religious fanaticism and usurpation being practiced in their ugliest forms in Palestine.

If the duty of Arabs is to bring the facts about what is happening in the occupied land to the attention of the Islamic World, Muslims are required not to behave as bystanders, but rather to crystallise this attitude into tangible and effective movement to confront the Zionist challenge and its dangers.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY

All sections of the Embassy, including the Consular/Visa section, will be closed on Saturday, June 14 1980 on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

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W. Germany grants Jordan DM 70m

AMMAN, June 12 (JT) — West Germany will grant Jordan a total of DM 70 million (about JD 12 million) in financial aid in 1980-1981, according to an agreement signed at the National Planning Council (NPC) to an agreement signed here today.

The money will finance several development programmes in Jordan including the second phase of an irrigation project in the Jordan Valley region. The aid will also finance schemes undertaken by the Industrial Development Bank, the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation.

Another agreement was signed here today for West German technical assistance in establishing "The Princess Sarvath" community school for teaching secretarial skills administration and draughtsmanship.

Signing both agreements were the NPC president Dr. Hanna Odeh and the West German ambassador to Jordan Dr. Hermann Munz.

Steadfastness committee to boost West Bank aid

AMMAN, June 12 (JT) — The Jordanian-Palestinian steadfastness committee today decided to boost assistance to popular and national institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The decision, no details of which were revealed, was reached during a four-day meeting in Amman called to review the critical situation in the occupied Arab territories.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said the committee reviewed international reaction to the terrorist attacks, against the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and



Secretary General of the Arab League Chadi Klibi exchanges a warm handshake Thursday with Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a who is recovering at the King Hussein Medical Centre. Standing beside Mr. Shak'a's bed is his wife, Anaya.

Klibi visits Shak'a

AMMAN, June 12 (JNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi today paid a brief visit to Jordan, during which he called on the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Bassam

Shak'a who is being treated at Al Hussein Medical Centre.

Mr. Shak'a told Mr. Klibi that the Palestinian people were determined to remain steadfast and hold on to their land.

Speaking to reporters on his arrival here, Mr. Klibi denounced Israeli terrorism and Israel's repression in the occupied Arab territories and praised the steadfastness of the Arab population under occupation.

He later left for Baghdad on another leg of his current Arab tour.

Mr. Klibi arrived here from Damascus. Last night he conferred with Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm on the situation in the Middle East and the Arab League's forthcoming meeting.

He told reporters that the Arab League secretary general, should necessarily make periodical visits to the Arab countries, "particularly those which are in confrontation with the enemy and which shoulder, like Syria, the greatest burden of responsibility."

ADA gets JD 2.8m syndicated loan for commercial complex

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 12 — Efforts to renovate downtown Amman received a boost today when the Amman Development Authority (ADA) signed a JD 2.8 million locally syndicated loan with representatives of 13 banks for the construction of a commercial complex.

The loan, signed by ADA's chairman, Mr. Isam Ajlouni, will cover the costs of building an 11-storey car park, shopping centre and business offices complex on Wadi Seer street. Work began April 1 on the 30,000 sq. metre site for the turnkey project which will provide spaces for 600 cars.

The design, executed by Ja'far Tuqan and Partners, a local consulting firm, has incorporated oriental touches such as arched windows. The open interior arcade of the building will be lit by natural light received through a clear dome ceiling built on a rectangular base.

The building will be located near the intersection of Prince Mohammad St. and the road leading up to First Circle. It will front both streets.

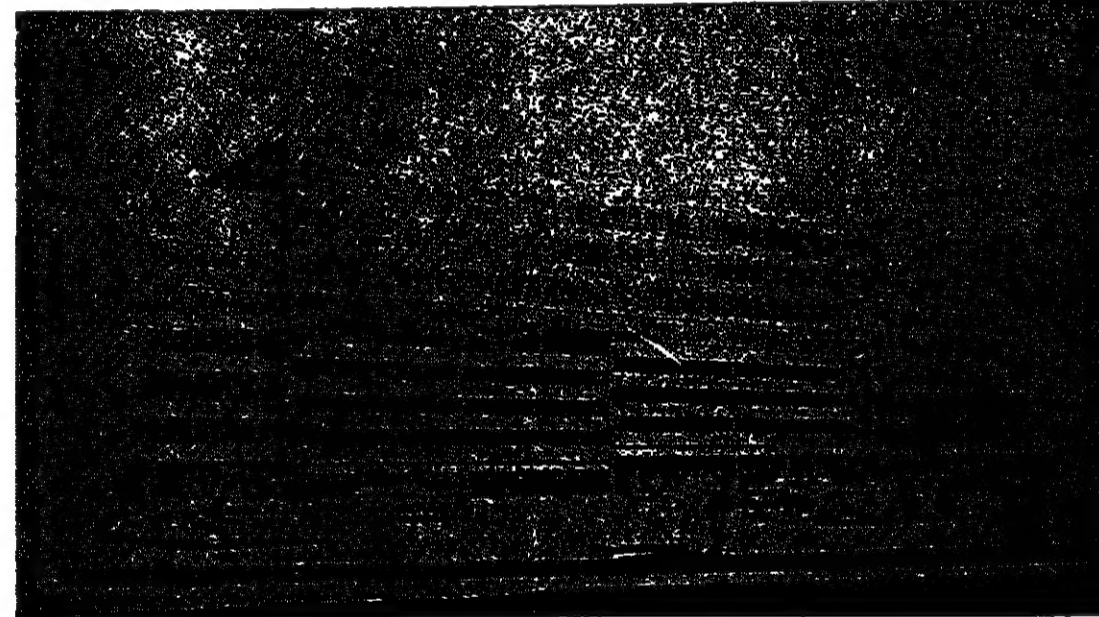
The car park—that will have automatic ticket punching—will occupy seven stories of the building. The other stories will be given over to offices. There will also be a car entrance on the side of the building that will front the road leading up to First Circle. The building on that side will rise only four stories above street level as it is built on an incline.

The complex will include shops, supermarkets, public utilities and a top floor restaurant as well as offices for rent. The entire complex will have both central heating and air conditioning.

A technology new to Jordan will be used in construction of the centre. It will employ precast, prestressed concrete elements shaped into a pattern called "double T." The elements will be fitted together on site according to a system that will allow the building to be erected in record time. It is scheduled for completion on Dec. 1, 1981, Mr. Sami Rashid, director of the ADA told the Jordan Times today.

The contracting firm for the project is the United Group Co., a Jordanian joint venture with the Dutch firm, Hurks International. The company is now constructing a factory in Jordan for the manufacture of the double T elements while at the same time carrying levelling and excavating work on site.

The 20-month project is the second so far undertaken by the one-year old ADA. Korean con-



The view of the car park and commercial centre from Prince Mohammad Street. The top three

floors are office space; the remaining floors are for parking cars.

tractors began work on the first project, the Shababouh car park and commercial centre also in the downtown area, on Jan. 1. Although it will provide fewer spaces for cars than the Prince Mohammad St. project—only 400—it is not expected to be completed for two years as a more traditional and less efficient construction method is being used.

Mr. Rashid said that the two projects were just the beginning of the overall scheme of ADA to develop services and add to the aesthetic features of Amman by building carparks, commercial centres, housing projects and public gardens all over the city.

These first two projects and most of the future ones will be run on a commercial basis, although the ADA is a public authority. It plans not only to cover its costs, but to turn a profit as well, he said. Much of the land for the ADA projects, including the Prince Mohammad Street complex, is owned by the municipality which provided one-third of the capital for the authority, the majority of it in the form of land.

The loan itself is yet another local dinar syndication arranged by the Arab-Jordan Investment Bank. A long-term loan, it is repayable in nine years, at 9 per cent interest, plus a half per cent service commission through semi-annual instalments. It has received a government guarantee.

Mr. Amer Salti, deputy manager of the Arab-Jordan Investment Bank, pointed out to the Jordan Times today that the loan merits interest because of the large number of financial institutions participating in it and the trigger clauses in its terms that

allow for floating interest and commission rates.

Of the 13 institutions participating, three are foreign banks and one a foreign insurance company, all with local branches here. It took a "tremendous effort" to put together the large number of institutions participating in the syndication and "multiple meetings" to get them all to agree on the terms and the conditions of the loan, he said.

One of the problems impeding the creation of such syndications in the past few months has been the volatile interest rate fluctuations on the international market. This has caused Jordanian banks to worry about whether laws here would change to allow

£600,000 loan accord signed with Britain

AMMAN, June 12 (JT) — Jordan today signed a £600,000 loan agreement with Britain to help finance the building and equipping of a new plant and vehicle maintenance workshop for the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

The British Ambassador, Mr. Alan Urwick, signed on behalf of his government and the president of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, on behalf of the Jordanian government.

The new workshop, the design of which is being undertaken by the British firm P.E. International Operations Ltd., will ensure the maintenance of a wide range of vehicles, drilling rigs, pumping plants and other equipment operated by the NRA.

This loan is being provided as part of U.K. assistance to Jordan in the implementation of the present five year plan. A total of £9.9 million has now been allocated by the U.K. for capital aid projects in Jordan during this period.

5 Arab airlines reach initial accord on North American route

AMMAN, June 12 (JT) — The board chairman of five Arab airlines met here today and agreed in principle to operate a combined air route between the Middle East and North America.

Airlines taking part in the meeting were Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, Saudia, and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

They reviewed reports on a feasibility study conducted on this matter by a special committee of experts, according to the secretary general of the Arab Air Carriers Organisation, who took part in the meeting. He said the participants have approved the study in principle. The agreement is now pending final approval by the companies' boards, to be announced no later than November of this year.

Jordan Week Calendar

(Week of June 13-June 19)

Exhibitions

Continuing: The French Cultural Centre is holding a literary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes". It displays photographs of a wide range of human activities as displayed. Visiting hours are 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 4-7 p.m.

Monday, June 16: The Jordanian Journalists' Association cooperation with the Arab Journalists' Union presents a day photo exhibition at the Soviet Cultural Centre. Visiting hours are 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.

*** The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with Luffha lines, presents a cartoon exhibition entitled "Follow Me", which is used to help travellers find their way around the world was the call to cartoonists to submit the jokes, jibes and gags on the subject of aviation since the century. On Monday the exhibition will open at 5 p.m. that it can be seen during office hours until June 21.

Tuesday, June 17: The British Council will present an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by the artist Ammar Khamash, whose work consists mainly of landscapes. The exhibition will be on show in the centre hall until June 22.

Archaeology Field Trip

Sunday, June 16: The Friends of Archaeology have a half-day field trip to Baq'a valley. Dr. Patrick McG research scientist at the University of Pennsylvania's M Applied Science in Archaeology, will be leading. Tour will have the opportunity of seeing an eight-member Archaeological team in action. Meeting point will be at the Dept. of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8:30 a.m.

Local News Brief

KARAK, June 12 (JNA) — A technical team formed by the Ministry of Education visited the Karak today to make a survey of the region before determining the university. The five member team is headed by M. Transport Ali Suheimat and includes Minister of Information, Sa'id Tal, President of Yarmouk University Dr. Adnan B. Gen. Abdul Hadi Majali, the army chief of staff and Br. Qaish, from the Public Security Directorate.

AMMAN, June 12 (JNA) — The Minister of Education, Mohammad Nouri Shafiq, also chairman of the Jordanian committee for the International Year of The Child, asked a committee to be formed consisting of representatives from the fields of education, labour, finance, supply and social development and follow-up the draft plan for a child consumer. The organisation will be financed and supervised by the Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS). The director of G. Mohammad Rabi, said the corporation will sell children's food stuffs, clothes and toys.



The side of the centre fronting the road leading up to the First Circle. The building will also have an entrance to the car park large display windows for ground level shops.

by inserting escalating clauses for both interest and commission.

He added that now that the "interest rate furore" is subsiding, the prevailing interest rates here are likely to continue for some time.

The lack of an interbank market, he said, has squeezed the liquidity of the Jordanian dinar in recent months. Because of the high interest rates outside the country, government agencies have become more interested in taking relatively low-interest dinar loans locally to protect themselves from losses on Eurodollar loans at high and fluctuating interest rates, abroad.

At the same time, however, there have been less dinars—which are in high demand—to borrow because investors have been converting them into western currencies and depositing them outside to take advantage of the high interest rates.

Mr. Salti expressed that as the international rate market becomes more volatile, the dinar will gain "sensible and reasonable" in a few months put more faith into the institutions here, have an easier time together syndicated developmental loans signed today with the

improvement in the tight liquidity situation pointed out, will encourage banks to cooperate in providing much needed term financing for medium-large loans (syndicates here—said) for government

He mentioned the important role local banks play in financing projects in the next five years that is just around the

Is Jordan's music scene jazzing up?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the tenth in a series of articles about music in Jordan.

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — It would not be fair to round up a look at the music scene in Jordan without pondering the future of jazz here.

As far as appreciation is concerned, there has been a definite awakening to jazz—primarily as a result of the efforts of the German, American and British cultural centres in Amman, and the weekly Radio Jordan programme of jazz instituted by Mr. Raja Kawa, which was recently promoted from "Half an Hour of Jazz" to "The Jazz Hour".

On the playing side, the same could not be said. The few good jazz players in town are in fact foreigners, which means that they all leave after a short stay and

therefore cannot contribute much to a growth of jazz musicianship.

The most important difference between jazz music and classical music is that the former cannot be learned simply through lessons. It also takes a lot of personal involvement. A good player must have a good sense of "swing," and must have lived with jazz to acquire the touch. A young man playing in a recently formed band here sighs: "I love jazz, and I would like to play exclusively jazz but the problem is, how?" This particular band is trying a form of jazz-pop fusion unaccompanied by any brass for the moment. The ensemble consists for the time being of an electric organ, a bass guitar, lead guitar and drums.

What is the future of music in Jordan?

It has become quite clear that there is a definite awakening of interest in music among young Jordanians over the past few years. But what is equally clear is that apart from a few private schools and music centres, there is virtually no opportunity for young Jordanians to learn about music, or to play an instrument.

The few schools and centres are filled to capacity with students, and much in need of teachers. Among the private teachers in town, each has a waiting list of potential students. The fees for music lessons are much higher in Jordan than the accepted regular fees in other countries. We can conclude, then, that the demand for music education is by far exceeding the supply.

Despite this shortage of music teachers, there has nonetheless

been a mushrooming of bands: the army band expanded; string players trained for an orchestra; music short literature and Amman chosen as a centre, examinations held at the Associated Board of Colleges of Music (UBC).

When young Jordanians begin to get ahead in start looking for place form, what choice do they have? The advantages and disadvantages of the available theatre are known to all. The supposedly ideal theatre, known as the Theatre, has been under construction for years. One cannot help but music and musicians in try are not being encouraged way art and artists are.

Meet the minister: Jawad Anani

Parallel markets a hedge against greater government intervention

Interviewed by Rami G. Khouri



Dr. Jawad Anani

and take your ten or twelve per cent share of the market, and the private merchants will keep doing business in the remaining ninety per cent as they have always done? Either you will grab a small share of the market, or you will be forced to keep growing until you turn the operation into a public sector monster.

A: No, I don't think so. Look here, take the example of milk or sugar. If merchants don't want to sell our sugar, we might end up supplying 100 per cent of the sugar for the whole town. But for the overall average, we will not take more than ten or twelve per cent of the market. This is good enough, because it will set the tone for the market. People will say, OK, how come they're selling sugar at JD 12 per ton while someone else is selling it at JD 20 a ton? The consumers will realise that they can get the commodity at JD 12 per ton, and they'll come to us, and eventually this is going to effect the market. We're going to choose locations that are in the middle of the market, so the consumer gets better exposure to our shops. And we also want to be in areas where the average income is lower than the national average.

Q: What is the extent of the Supply Ministry's subsidies programme for basic commodities?

A: Right now, we're subsidising meat, imported fresh meat, by about JD 700,000 a year. We expected to subsidise sugar to the tune of JD 2 million, but we made use of the recent drop in the international price of sugar and bought 30,000 tons, so I expect that the subsidy on sugar may decline this year. We subsidise rice by about JD 100,000 a year and, of course, bread and wheat by JD 10 million. We expect this subsidy to rise to about JD 14 million after we buy locally produced wheat at a higher price than on the international market. We are also subsidising milk on a temporary basis, by about JD 50,000. The total subsidy on commodities this year will be about JD 14 million, at least.

Q: It makes sense that the government has to step in in the short run to make sure that all essential commodities are available at a reasonable price. But it seems to me that in the long run there may be a contradiction in the whole philosophy of the Supply Ministry. The central government does not have very much money, and it has to pay higher and higher subsidies to encroach on the private sector's business. What do you see as the long term trend? Will the government's subsidy burden keep rising endlessly?

A: No, no, that's for sure. First of all, we don't want to take the place of the private sector. We're a private sector economy, especially in trade, and I don't think that we are aiming at replacing the private sector, though there are voices now complaining that the role of the Supply Ministry has been stepped up, and they're worried. Secondly, it seems that the role of this ministry has been generated by ad hoc responses to certain developments in the commodity markets. Such responses are needed more and more, which gives the impression that the role of the ministry is going to keep growing. I believe that the role of the ministry as a central authority is going to decrease over time, but it is going to be replaced by institutional set-ups that are closer in nature to a mixed public and private sector enterprise system.

Q: You're talking about the parallel market?

A: I'm talking about the parallel market, the chicken marketing corporation, and a projects authority to maintain the silos, warehouses and refrigerated stores of the ministry. I believe all these can eventually be transformed into public shareholding corporations, and the Ministry of Supply would only be responsible for such functions as maintaining a sufficient supply and creating a healthier supply situation by working through the private sector. This would not necessarily mean monopolising the importation of any commodity, but, for example, maintaining sufficient buffer stocks of any commodity whose price we think is going to increase or one which the private sector will not buy because of high international prices. We also have to exercise some price and quality controls.

Q: But you could do that through legislative means.

A: Yes, but what will be the executive arm for that? We also have to work as a sort of food security unit, to enhance and ensure the food security of the country, by maintaining buffer stocks. The whole subsidy programme could come down to zero subsidy in certain years when conditions are normal. Or it could increase up to a given amount of money, that the government would allocate as an emergency expenditure in the budget, if that is deemed necessary. We are a small producing country that will always have to import. As long as this situation exists, we will always have to maintain the responsibility for making sure that reasonable quality and reasonable prices exist in the market, and sufficient quantities as well in some cases.

Q: Won't the government's subsidised bill keep rising in the coming few years?

A: You're assuming that prices are going to remain the same domestically. We're trying to formulate some sort of reasonable price policy. We don't want prices to rise very high, but at the same time we don't want prices to keep them fixed if costs are increasing.

Q: So if the price of something rises very sharply, you'll absorb some of the increase and pass along some of it to the consumer?

A: Yes, and gradually introduce the increase into the market, in order not to let the market itself absorb the shock all at once, which would only create shortages. We are making it a point that our total subsidies bill should not increase. On the contrary, we are right now seriously thinking of phasing out subsidies.

Q: On a long-term basis?

A: Yes. Phasing out by fixing the amount of the subsidy first of all, and then gradually, when we see that any of the commodities whose importation we are monopolising because of abnormal international market conditions returns to a normal market, we will let the private sector bear the brunt, by giving the commodity back to the private sector to import.

Q: Given the volatile international scene, is this realistic?

A: It's not just the increase in prices, it's the hot, speculative price movements that worry us. Look at sugar, whose price went up as high as \$700 a tonne, and then dropped back down to about \$500. It's ridiculous. If I were a merchant, I wouldn't buy sugar at \$700 a tonne, because I'd be afraid that by the time it gets here the price would have dipped down to \$500, and I would stand to lose a great deal of money. But as a government, my first preoccupation is to make the goods available in the market.

In the next few years, the Ministry of Supply should become a policy ministry, and not a merchant. I think we have been instrumental in introducing certain behaviour patterns into the market, and have enforced a certain discipline that people are accepting.

Q: Such as what?

A: For instance, to sell at acceptable prices, especially in the case of basic commodities; not to jump at every opportunity to increase the

SUPPLY MINISTER Jawad Ahmad Anani comes to his new post from a broad background in economic affairs. Born in the West Bank village of Halboul in 1943, he moved to Amman with his family in 1952, and completed his secondary studies at the Islamic College in 1961. He went on to obtain a B.A. degree in economics from the American University in Cairo (1967), which he followed up with an MA degree in economics from Vanderbilt University in Tennessee (1970) and a PhD in economics from the University of Georgia in 1975.

He has five brothers and two sisters, among whom are three other PhD holders and two medical doctors. He is married with three children, with a fourth due in the coming months.

After returning to Amman in 1975, Dr. Anani became director of the Research and Studies Department of the Central Bank of Jordan, where one of his hobbies was keeping a close eye on money supply figures. In 1977, he was named under-secretary in the Ministry of Labour, and in March 1979 was the first director of the Social Security Corporation. He held that post until December 1979, when he joined the cabinet as minister of supply.

His hobbies include tennis, swimming, classical music (with a soft spot for Tchaikovsky) and classical Arab poetry — though reliable sources have it that his tennis and swimming abilities have diminished considerably in the past few years, as government service has left him little free time for athletic pastimes.

price; not to speculate too much; not to indulge in hoarding or excessive storage in order to create artificial shortages. All these things are being gradually accepted.

Q: What about the structure of the market. Doesn't Jordan have too many small shops on the retail level that have to achieve a high profit to make a living?

A: I believe this is going to change. You look at small grocery shops. These are slowly being phased out to make way for medium-sized supermarkets. This is the beginning of the change. When you have a supermarket, you're talking about larger quantities, having a refrigerator, a small butchery shop, all within the same store. More commodities are being offered, and people are now thinking of having larger and larger stores. I think this is what is going to happen in the future.

So far these supermarkets have been charging higher prices than the small shops, for the very simple reason that they think this gives them the image of being a more classy shop, and because they only import high quality goods that are consumed abroad and that are expensive at their origin. By the time these items are shipped in and taxed, their price is very high. But these shops have succeeded in introducing certain consumer habits that had not been known in Jordan. In the beginning, they charged higher prices because consumption volume was low. But as they grow larger, they will be competing against one another. Higher volume of business will eventually mean lower prices to the consumer.

Q: What we're talking about is the transformation of Jordan into a mass consumption, industrialising society.

A: Yes, that's what it is. Whether we like it or not, this development is taking place. Let's bank on it. Let's anticipate it and do something appropriate to rechannel it in the right direction. Otherwise we'll find ourselves in a mess, like what happened in the construction sector. Everybody built expensive houses everywhere, and we suddenly found ourselves without sufficient infrastructure. Everybody was screaming for roads and electricity and telephones and God knows what else. Instead of allowing that sort of thing to happen, let's anticipate the change and be ready for it by taking the right stabilising measures. We're not talking about buildings. We're talking about trade, about trends, habits, consumer mannerisms, trade manners, ethics. This is what we want to introduce, and you cannot introduce it just by giving advice.

You have to be effective by taking measures, and then people will listen to you. If you don't, people will say, "Oh, thank you very much, you sweet-talker, you," and they will put you on the back and that will be that. But when the merchant comes to you yelling and screaming because you're going to open a shop and take away his business, then he's ready to bargain. Our merchants are in a very privileged position, and they've been making so much money out of it. We cannot let things stay as they are with the present inflationary situation, when inflation is public enemy number one in Jordan. We cannot fight it by leaving the status quo as it is. We have to introduce changes and shocks, and the only vehicle to introduce such shocks into the Jordanian economy is, unfortunately, the government.

Q: But why must you take on yet another responsibility by opening and operating an entire parallel market operation when your ministry has so many things on its hands already? Why don't you find an honest, efficient private company and give them a concession to run the parallel market for you?

A: Well, we're doing that in a sense already. Look at meat. We import large quantities of meat, but we don't sell it on a retail level ourselves. We authorise certain butchers to sell our meat. We do that with rice and fish also. There were objective historical reasons why the government had to import meat and other commodities, but those reasons do not have to last forever. They can change. We have to leave the door open for ourselves to intervene in the market any time we think a commodity is going to be played with. Last month, I almost intervened in dry onions. The market was almost empty. Then a shipload of onions arrived and the price was going to be very high. I almost intervened, and I had to threaten them that I wouldn't allow them to keep importing onions if they kept the price too high. So they lowered their price. They were about to sell onions for 25 piasters a kilo, but then lowered it to around 14 piasters. Sometimes we intervene to protect local producers. Take tomatoes, for instance. If we allow tomato imports now, we will hurt our farmers very badly, especially because tomato growers in other countries may be subsidised by their own governments.

Q: Instead of spending millions of dinars on subsidies for imported produce, why don't you use this money to subsidise local producers of the same commodity?

A: Subsidies can be a good thing if they are well managed and used on an ad hoc basis. Subsidies have to be used to protect your own consumer; but we also shouldn't make subsidies a fixed feature of our policies, because it's like quicksand. What we're trying to do now is to keep our subsidies at a fixed amount: from there we determine our pricing policies. Gradually, our plan is to shift a good deal of this subsidy from imports to domestic production. This year we will start to do this with chicken and wheat. This is my main job. Instead of subsidising some farmer in God knows what country, priority must be given to our own farmers.

Q: Why do you think an anti-trust law is needed in Jordan today?

A: There is quite a lot of evidence which testifies to the fact that businessmen do collude among each other in order to impose a higher price.

Q: They collude deliberately and actively, or by coincidence?

A: Well, there is no such thing as an active trust here. This is based usually on people bargaining together over each deal, and eventually over a period of time you know that this man has an understanding with another man over a certain business or a certain deal, especially with government departments that have a certain continuity of work.

Let me give you an example. Take the Supply Ministry itself. The businessmen know that the ministry is going to float a contract every once in a while to buy sugar or rice or some other commodity. Three different businessmen make three different offers, but you find that whoever wins the deal is going to distribute the contract among the three of them. They submit roughly the same prices, but each knows ahead of time what the others' prices are.

So in this way, they eliminate competition. They know who is going to win the contract, or they say, "This time it's your contract, next time it's mine," and so on. I have to admit that it is difficult to discover such practices.

Q: And prove them in court?

A: Yes, and to prove them in court is difficult, too, but we have to admit that such a trend must be checked. So even if an anti-trust law only has the effect of checking the further development of such a negative attribute in the Jordanian economy, it would be a good thing.

Q: Do you think this sort of thing is happening throughout the entire economy?

A: Yes, I think so, and remember that the trend of the Jordanian economy now is to move towards concentration. Small shops are

gradually fading out, and if one looks into the future, and remembering the experiences of other countries, one could call this euphemistically "economies of scale." But actually it's not: it's the development of monopolies, especially disguised monopolies that lead to a concentration of power, wealth and income in the hands of a few.

This is a development that is not healthy for the country. We are such a small country that we cannot afford such bigness and concentration. The evidence of such concentration is noticed in both horizontal and vertical integration of businesses. For example, one merchant might take his profits and plough them back into industry, and the profits from that are put into contracting, and from there into real estate and from real estate into God knows what. So you have this man controlling so many businesses, that may or may not be related to one another.

The same man spreads himself too thin over a wide area. He becomes very big and his businesses become entangled. He can amass around him sufficient support and pressure on the government and other policy-makers to wield sufficient sympathy with his own schemes.

There is also evidence of vertical integration. You find, for instance, that in certain industries a man controls everything, from the bottom up to the market, including raw materials, distribution and retail sales. For instance, take the case of chicken, where a businessman will own the farm, the hatcheries and the feed plants; until recently they used to own slaughterhouses, and they have retail shops for selling chicken and even outlets for selling cooked chicken. If such a development is to take place, I think the existing law in Jordan should take care of it by declaring that such an operation must become a public shareholding concentration of wealth and power.

Q: Why would a public shareholding company be better?

A: Because the returns of such a company, even if it were deemed to be the most rewarding form of business to deal with such a commodity, as in the case of chickens, would not be confined to one person, or two or three persons. The benefits would accrue to the society, to a larger number of people in society. You see, concentration and monopoly are more expensive to society than a perfectly competitive situation.

Q: Is your main objection to a monopoly situation based on the concentration of profits with a small group of people, or because the consumer is being hurt by a lack of competition?

A: There are three kinds of losses from a monopolistic situation. Two of these are embodied in what you just said. For instance, we have a concentration of income with one or two persons. Secondly, a monopoly can always impose the price it wants at the quantity it deems necessary to maximise profits.

Maximisation of profits in a monopolistic situation always makes production less than what it could be in a perfectly competitive situation. A monopolist therefore produces less and charges more, while the opposite is what is best for society as a whole—that is, maximum production at minimum reasonable profit.

Therefore with all these ill effects on society at large, the monopoly itself is a privilege, a concession that is granted by society for a given economic activity, because it thinks that having two or three businesses in the same activity is not the most useful. Examples are the cement industry, power supply, sometimes transportation, telephones, and so on.

For technical or economic reasons, the society allows such a thing. But society knows in advance that some of the negative effects I've described could take place, and it comes back and places checks and balances on the monopoly to increase production and plough back profits into the economic stream. So there are these three negative aspects to a monopoly that we want to avoid: raising prices, lowering production and concentrating profits in the hands of a few people.

Q: What do you expect the substance of the anti-trust law to be?

A: Well, to be honest with you, at this time we realise how difficult it will be to formulate such a law. We are looking at similar legislation in other countries. First, we have to iron out such things as what we want to include in the law: what kinds of monopolies and trusts do we want to fight; how are you going to describe them in the law with such clarity that they won't be confused for other things, and what kind of specific penalty do you want to impose for each violation? These are the basic ingredients we want to specify. We want the law to be specific so that we don't have to leave things up to a judge who might not have a total grip on the law itself.

Q: Has the proposed law been discussed by the cabinet?

A: Yes it has, and I've taken up the matter with the minister of justice. We are now preparing a draft law that will have to go through the prime ministry's legislative advisory arm, and from there to the cabinet and the National Consultative Council.

It might be one of the most controversial laws ever enacted, and therefore might take quite a while to be put into effect. But we need it. As long as you create awareness of the issue, eventually you will get a law. I think there is sufficient support for it as an idea in Jordan today, both in the government and throughout the country.

Q: This gets into another area that might fall under your jurisdiction, which is consumerism, or consumer protection, both in terms of prices and quality. Is the government thinking of getting into this area, and if so, do you think the government is best suited for the job?

A: Yes, there has been discussion of this point in the government, but the question arises of whether the Ministry of Supply or the private sector should take responsibility for this.

Q: How about the Industry and Trade Ministry?

A: That might be a contradictory role for it, because it is already responsible for specifications, measurements and standards. The ministry that is enthusiastic about this, and I think this is the proper place for it, is the new Ministry of Social Development.

There are some private sector individuals who are interested in the matter, and they are trying to build a nucleus that can survive and thrive if encouraged by government institutions. But we don't want the government itself to run a consumer protection body, because we want people to participate in it. You have to have the people's acceptance and enthusiasm to complement anything the government might do, or to fill a vacuum where the government is not doing anything.

There are several areas where there is a need to act, besides the ones you mentioned. For example, we are thinking not only of observing quality, but also making sure that merchants stand up to the guarantee they issue, that products sold all have spare parts and can be maintained, especially by agents; we don't want amateurs to enter the market, as is happening now.

You're talking about also food items that sometimes pass their validity date but are still on the shelves. We're going around all the time checking on this and taking drastic measures, but greed on the part of some merchants makes them think that consumers have strong stomachs, and nothing will happen to them if they eat outdated food items. But this is not acceptable. It would help us if there were private sector groups also pressuring the merchants.

We can close up a shop for a week or two or send a merchant to court and fine him. But then he goes back after a few weeks and raises his prices, because he considers the fine a form of tax that has to be made up by higher profits. But if he knows that his reputation is going to be really damaged, and that people may refrain from buying from him, he is going to think twice.

Q: Why doesn't the government give private groups a financial incentive to do this kind of job? Couldn't your ministry turn over to private consumer protection bodies a certain percentage of the fines you collect from cases initiated by the private groups?

A: We couldn't do it on a case by case basis, but perhaps we could give them a flat percentage every year of all fines collected, to encourage them to continue their work.

TODAY'S WEATHER			
The weather will continue relatively warm with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba the wind will be northerly moderate with calm seas.	Aqaba	25	40
	Deserts	20	38
	Jordan Valley	24	39

Amman	Overnight Daytime		The high temperature in Amman on Thursday was 37, while that in Aqaba was 41.
	low	high	
	21	35	

Arab League economic unity

RIYADH—An Arab economic community with all the detailed but together presumably advantageous agreements and inter-relationships of its northern, European counterpart is clearly many years away. Europe serves a poor model to the Arab world in any case for it by and large has the capacity to produce the tradeable goods. "We are still developing," points out the Arab League's assistant secretary-general for economic affairs, Dr. Abdul Hussein Zalzalah.

The difference puts a major constraint on institutional planning to lay the framework for an integrated future. When Arab economic experts met in Riyadh for a second round of drafting a long-sought Arab League trade agreement, they had also finished polishing, yet again, the final draft of an investment agreement.

Last January each of the representatives of the Arab League member states, together with those from Arab economic institutions like the monetary fund, had apparently thought their final draft was solid. But at the recent Arab League economic council of finance ministers in Tunis, a number of what Dr. Zalzalah calls "technical questions" were raised to put-off acceptance.

The principles, he said, remain unchanged: a basic step toward Arab economic citizenship by encouraging the free flow of Arab capital across Arab borders where it will be as free and at least as well treated as indigenous capital with the full protection of an international agreement under the Arab League.

But when is investment Arab investment, when does it enjoy the privilege of the agreement? What of existing local laws limiting foreign ownership, and what about limiting the Arab economic citizens' capital from special areas?

To the first query, Dr. Zalzalah said: the experts suggested full Arab ownership for eligibility, although individual countries in need of cash might lower their demands.

In the original draft, the impression was that the agreement would take precedence over local regulations. But, as Dr. Zalzalah said, "investment is a delicate question." The feeling now is that local regulations -- say, limiting foreign holdings in projects to 50 per cent -- should be respected, which would seem to cut into the aim of non-national Arab capital.

The original agreement left considerable room for individual governments to limit particular areas of investment, perhaps on strategic grounds. But this has now been clarified into three types of limitations. The first concerns government monopolies. Secondly, special areas for each member, like banking; and finally countries will be given the option to stipulate maximum percentages of shareholdings or retain old ones.

The new draft now goes, with its rougher trade counterpart, to the meeting of Arab League finance and foreign ministers in Amman next month, after which it must wait final approval at the Tunis economic summit in September.

The investment promotion and protection agreement, which has long been promoted and supported by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, is the major plank in the league's three-prong strategy. The second is to develop an Arab capital market from the national capital market and stock exchanges. The third is the creation of a central Arab League investment promotion office to locate, investigate and promote projects, like the national offices included in the agreement.

But the Arab League trade

agreement also calls for productive investment and particularly coordination of industrial development among the member states. Eventually, Dr. Zalzalah said, it will also call for services agreements, particularly for transport, as well as the more normal mechanics of trade agreements.

Much of the detail for these first two has been left for the league's economic council, which will no doubt appoint expert study groups for them at a future date.

But the team in Riyadh last month seems to have covered considerable ground. They have had only one full meeting before, at Tunis, although the idea of an Arab League trade agreement has been afloat for many years.

The new multilateral agreement will replace an outdated worthy from the early 1950s. The experts left specifications to the economic council for the problem of compensation for the poorer countries losing major earnings as the trade barriers fall. But the principle was clearly agreed: "If a certain country relies heavily on duties and we ask it to cancel them and it has negative effects, then we will have to compensate it," Dr. Zalzalah said.

The League already has a detailed study on the problem but the council has yet to draw up a new set of regulations.

The outlines of the initially flexible trade agreement have been firmly established. In brief, they call for completely liberated trade for certain types of basic commodities among members and a sliding scale of arrangements for industrial products which will become increasingly common with time.

Under the agreement, all basic primary goods are immediately "liberated" from inter-Arab cus-

toms restrictions, and tariffs of any kind for all signatory members. They are agricultural products, livestock and mineral or non-mineral raw materials.

It is at the level of the burgeoning Arab commodity market of manufactured and assembled goods that the complexities arise. Before even asking who needs protection for what product, there is the question of what is an Arab commodity.

Are vehicles assembled in the country from parts made in Europe with African raw materials Arab? Dr. Zalzalah said the meeting had come up with the figure of 40 per cent of the value -- added within a product as the dividing line -- this can be made up of raw materials or processing.

All these Arab commodities would be protected from outside imports by multilateral trade barriers. Each member would have the right to propose such commodities. Saudi Arabia, for example, might be interested in petrochemicals.

Officials would then analyse the commodity's market within the Arab world its size, potential, competition, need for Arab imports, position in inter-Arab trade and possible contribution to economic integration.

If accepted, then minimum tariff barriers to be set by the economic council against foreign producers would go up. There will, said Dr. Zalzalah, be no central organisation for the trade agreement other than the economic council and the existing Arab League facilities. But clearly such market analysis is a major opportunity to aid coordination among the budding industries of the Arab world.

Saudi Business
May 30, 1980

OPEC official denies claims by banks on recycling surpluses.

VIENNA, June 12 (R)--An OPEC official said yesterday there had been a lot of exaggeration over the problem of leading oil money to the third world--an issue which has brought anxious comments from the big Western commercial banks.

The process is known as "recycling", moving money back from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the form of loans.

Many Western bankers, faced with mounting debts in the third world, have warned that OPEC's estimated \$115 billion 1980 surplus was too large to funnel into the highly-indebted third world without risking major defaults.

Dr. Ibrahim Shihata, director-general of OPEC's Fund for International Development, said it was one-sided to argue that the big banks, which successfully lent out OPEC funds to developing countries following the 1973-1974 oil price rises, could not handle the latest surpluses.

The banks should take a more flexible approach towards recycling OPEC surpluses, Dr. Shihata said in an interview at the fund's Vienna headquarters.

"I think there is a lot of exaggeration on this issue," said the director-general, whose \$4 billion fund extends long-term, low cost loans to needy developing countries. "What they are saying is this--we can't lend to these countries because they can't pay back, so you do it," he said. "There is a need for new formulas for developing countries to get money without risk to the lender."

He suggested that commercial banks could continue their recycling role through new forms of international cooperation such as a jointly-run insurance scheme that would protect them against the risks of a major default.

"Why couldn't the self-insurance sought individually by banks through their higher interest rates be transformed into a collective insurance pool, whereby risks would be uniformly spread in

the industry and the cost to the borrowers reduced accordingly?" he asked.

If commercial banks were ready to try such a scheme, aid agencies such as the OPEC Fund would probably join them in co-financing development projects, Dr. Shihata said. The banks could finance major investments such as factories while the aid agencies could fund the infrastructural improvements such as new roads or water systems.

Dr. Shihata said his fund, which has distributed about \$1.4 billion in 186 loans and grants since 1976, could play only a small part in handling OPEC surpluses since member countries wanted to invest most of these revenues.

"It would not be fair, let alone practical, to expect the OPEC countries to deal with all their surpluses like aid," he said. "Especially in some of the OPEC countries, that money is all they have for the future."

The director-general said OPEC was committed to helping other developing countries. But he criticised those who say OPEC's rising surpluses obliged the member states to increase their development aid.

West Germany and Japan had until two years ago greater surpluses than OPEC countries, but I didn't hear a word then that they should give more aid for that reason alone," Dr. Shihata said.

The director-general said his main aim now was to increase the fund's revenues so it can disburse more aid, but declined to predict how the body, which became an independent development agency this year, would develop.

Algeria and Venezuela have been promoting a plan to turn the fund into a development bank with \$20 billion capital and the option to increase its funds by borrowing on international capital markets.

Sources at the finance ministers' meeting in Vienna in May said the idea was discussed, but they did not think it would be adopted soon.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00	French franc	21.30/21.50
U.K. sterling	687.50/691.50	Dutch guilder	157.50/159.50
West German mark	166.00/167.00	Swedish crown	70.50/71.50
Swiss franc	179.80/180.90	Belgian franc	103.50/105.50
Italian lire	35.20/35.40	Japanese yen	134.50/136.50
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	

U.S., London Stock Market Reports

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) -- The stock market gained ground today. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed yesterday at its highest level in three months, rose 2,875.00. Gainers took a 3 to 2 lead over losers in the early New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

The Federal Reserve's actions in the money markets were interesting as a signal that the Fed was encouraging a decline in interest rates. The First National Bank of Boston lowered its prime lending rate yesterday from 13 to 12 per cent.

Other banks were expected to make similar cuts before long. In London, share prices moved higher on the London exchange today as institutions invested in major industries believing that the government-imposed high interest rates will be maintained much longer. Government bonds also rose, strong foreign buying, apparently backed by confidence in rates will stay high.

Good profits returns sent Metal Box ahead by 14 pence to The Rio Tinto-Zinc mining giant added 5 to 398 after announcing it would acquire a 49 per cent stake in a Panamanian copper. Other mining shares were mostly higher.

News International, headed by Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch, rose 27 to 190 after saying it will try to offer to transfer control of the firm to the Australian company. Oils were mixed. Banks and credit hire companies gained.

The U.S. dollar opened higher on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today, at 218.50 yen, up from the closing yesterday at 217.675 yen, and continued to gain ground to 219.00-220.00 later. Early trading was moderate.

Britain uses computer in U.S. for its account

LONDON June 11 (AP) -- The British government is using computers in the United States to help officials here work out complicated municipal finances because there is no equipment in Britain capable of doing it, the Environment Department closed yesterday.

A spokesman said the government pays £200,000 a year to Geisaco, a wholly American-owned British subsidiary of the General Electric Co. and the Honeywell Corp., to use its computers in Cleveland, Ohio, and Rockville, Connecticut.

The computers calculate the complex rate support grant which local cities and towns get a portion of taxpayers' income collected centrally by the British government. Officials video consoles at the Environment Department's London quarters tap into the computers nearly 6,500 kilometres away.

The spokesman said this is the cheapest and most efficient of doing the job because of the highly sophisticated U.S. technology. "The grant calculations are extremely complicated a only have an ageing computer that can only handle the fix of these calculations," he explained.

Soviet grain production slumps

WASHINGTON, June 12 (R) -- Prospects for Soviet grain production have deteriorated slightly over the past month, according to a government report released yesterday.

The Agricultural Department estimated this year's Soviet crop at 190 to 220 million tonnes compared with its forecast last month of 190 to 230 million tonnes.

Although Soviet grain production appears likely to fall far short of the Kremlin's target of 238 million tonnes, output will recover from the unusually poor crop of 179 million tonnes in 1979, the report said.

Too much moisture in the European part of the Soviet Union and late crop plantings were cited as reasons for the lower

forecast.

The report also noted problems with pools of water in some Soviet fields and heavy weed growth. It left unchanged the forecast that Soviet grain imports would total between 22 and 34 million tonnes for the 12 months starting on July 1, compared with 31 million tonnes the previous year.

The United States five months

ago sharply curtailed grain shipments to the Soviet Union because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Canada, Australia and the European Economic Community have supported the embargo by refusing to increase their sales to the Soviets. Argentina has refused to join the embargo and has been selling large amounts of grain to Moscow.

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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to achieve the progress you have made, and to make plans to give greater progress in the days ahead. You have a good chance to express your talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your position with friends and strive to improve the relationships. Show that you have poise. Be wary of outsiders.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions in the business world may appear strange now, but later can turn to your benefit. Be more self-assured.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't rush into a new investment before making a careful study. Take no risks with your reputation at this time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take steps to improve the relationship with loved one. A new contact in bringing many benefits your way.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Resolve a problem you have with an associate and cement better relations with this person. Be wary of newcomers.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to finish regular routines before engaging in amusements. An argument with a friend is not serious, so forget it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't try to be forceful with others, or you could regret it later. Don't neglect a worthy friend of long standing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure to keep promises made to family members. A new project needs more study before going ahead with it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more objective dealing with others and get better results. Use extreme caution in motion and avoid possible accident.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to save more money instead of spending more than you can afford. Show others you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A time to be calm and serene while going after a personal aim. Be sure to use your money wisely at all times today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) New interests are good for you now, so delve into them without delay. Quietly get things done in a sure and positive manner.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

W. Germany, Netherlands achieve meagre victories in European Soccer Championships

ROME, June 12 (R) — West Germany and the Netherlands, two of the strongest teams in the competition, scored meagre 1-0 victories in Group One matches on the opening day of the European Soccer Championships yesterday.

West Germany achieved a small measure of revenge over Czechoslovakia, the holders, who beat them on penalties in the 1976 final. The Netherlands defeated Greece who put up spirited first-half resistance and then bowed to a second-half penalty.

The West Germans deserved their win in Rome although they were guilty of some over-robust play with Czechoslovak stars

Zdenek Nehoda and Marian Masny having a particularly torrid time. Two Germans, Klaus Allofs and Bernard Dietz, received cautions.

After a tepid first-half, the match picked up a little momentum in the second and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge scored West Germany's winner after 55 minutes, heading home Hansi Mueller's chipped cross from close range.

The Netherlands seemed to think they could stroll through their match against the unfancied Greeks in Naples and paid for this assumption by having to defend desperately at times, for much of the first half.

Baseball Standings

National League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	31	20	.600	—
Pittsburgh	30	23	.566	2
Philadelphia	21	24	.529	4
New York	25	21	.481	6½
Chicago	22	19	.431	9
St. Louis	20	35	.364	13

WEST

Houston	33	21	.611	--
Los Angeles	32	23	.582	1½
Cincinnati	31	24	.564	2½
San Diego	25	31	.446	9
Atlanta	22	31	.415	10½
San Francisco	23	33	.411	11

Monday's games

Montreal 7, San Diego 6
San Francisco 7, Philadelphia 4
St. Louis 4, Atlanta 3, (10 innings)
New York 6, Los Angeles 2, (10 innings)
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2
Houston 3, Chicago 0

American League

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	20	.630	—
Milwaukee	29	23	.558	4
Boston	27	27	.500	7
Baltimore	27	28	.491	7½
Cleveland	26	27	.491	7½
Toronto	26	27	.491	7½
Detroit	23	28	.451	9½

WEST

Kansas City	35	21	.625	—
Chicago	29	26	.527	5½
Oakland	28	28	.500	7
Seattle	26	30	.464	9
Texas	25	30	.455	9½
Minnesota	23	32	.418	11½
California	21	32	.396	12½

Wednesday's games

Oakland 6, Baltimore 2, (14 innings)
Kansas City 5-3, Cleveland 0-8
Minnesota 9, Detroit 5
Chicago 7, Toronto 4
Milwaukee 7, Texas 1
New York 9, California 7, (11 innings)
Boston 7, Seattle 5

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
18:00 News
18:15 Cartoons
18:30 Children's programme
18:45 Religious programme
19:00 Young People Special
19:15 Thrill Master Sports
19:30 Soccer
19:45 Documentary
20:00 Arabic play
20:15 Ar Your Request
20:30 Wild West
20:45 Arabic series
21:00 Religious Seminar
21:15 News in Arabic
21:30 Arabic programme
21:45 Varieties
22:00 News in Arabic
CHANNEL 6
18:30 French programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:15 Low Among Artists
20:30 News in English
20:45 A Prime Minister on Prime Ministers
21:00 Supplies and Steel

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:15 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
8:00 News Summary
8:15 News Show
8:30 News Bulletin
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24:00 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:
7:35 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Jeddah
9:15 Athens
9:30 Larnaca (CY)
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:55 Doha, Kuwait
10:00 Beirut
10:15 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Tripoli, Benghazi (LN)
10:45 Cairo (EA)
10:55 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
11:00 Paris
11:15 New York, Amsterdam
11:30 Madrid, Athens
11:45 London
11:55 Frankfurt
12:00 Damascus
12:15 Beirut (MEA)
12:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
12:45 Damascus
12:55 Cairo (EA)
13:05 London (BA)
13:15 Cairo
DEPARTURES:
7:00 Athens
8:35 Cairo (EA)
9:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:15 Larnaca (CY)
10:30 Cairo
10:45 London
10:55 Athens, Copenhagen
11:00 New York, Houston
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
11:55 Cairo (EA)
12:05 Medina, Jeddah (SDI)
12:15 Beirut
12:30 Damascus
12:45 Tehran
12:55 Cairo
13:05 Kuwait, Doha
13:15 Dubai, Karachi
13:30 Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaimah
13:45 Cairo (EA)
13:55 Ravennatoli (BA)
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Rami Mawani (56788/55809)
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Fahim Qasbi (3240)

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Zarqa:
Al Amal
TAXIS:
Hala (42201)
Al Kamhawi (57249)
Al Rashid (7023)
Al Jamrah (61001)

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:30 News
04:45 Letter from London, Play Choice
05:00 News, 24 Hours
05:15 On the Lighter Side
05:30 World Today
05:45 News
06:00 Baker's Half-Dozen
06:15 News, 24 Hours
06:30 Profile
06:45 Merchant Navy
06:50 News, Reflections
07:00 Stage by Stage
07:15 Break programme
07:30 News: British Press Review
07:45 World Today
07:55 Financial News: Look Ahead
08:05 Music News
08:15 Merchant Navy
08:30 Old Time's Almanac
08:45 News, News about Britain
08:55 Under New-leader
09:00 News, Reflections
09:15 Radio News
09:30 The Musical Islands
09:45 Sports Round-up
09:55 News, 24 Hours
10:00 Radio Theatre
10:15 Letter Box
10:30 Theatricals and Ho World
10:45 Radio News
10:55 Outlook
11:00 News: Commentary
11:15 Theatre Call
11:30 News Ideas
11:45 World Today
11:55 News: The Week in Wales
12:00 News
12:15 Sports Round up

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
04:30 The Breakfast Show
04:45 News, pop music, features, (humour) question
05:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
05:15 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth"
05:30 Country Music USA
05:45 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses
05:55 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
06:00 Special English: news
06:15 Music USA (Jazz)
06:30 VOA World Report
06:45 News, Correspondent's reports, background features, media comments, analyses

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

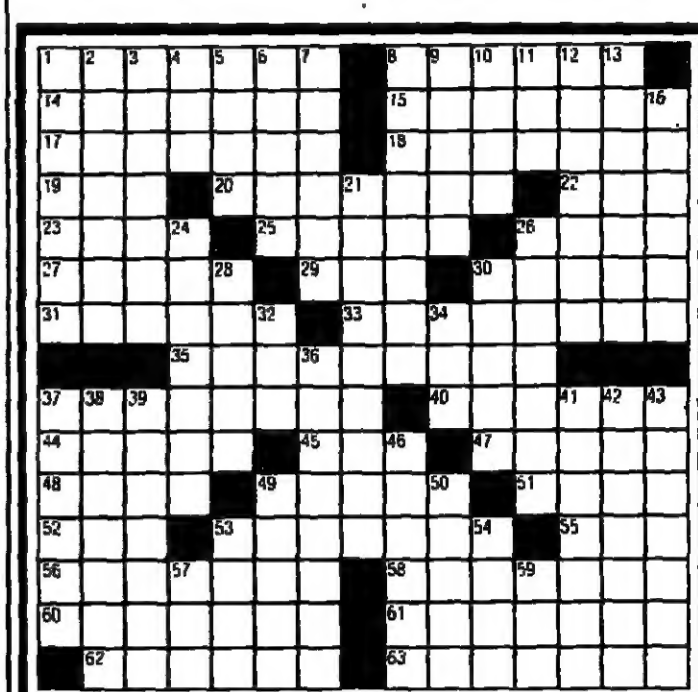
American Centre
British Council
French Cultural Centre
Georgian Cultural Centre
Soviet Cultural Centre
Spanish Cultural Centre
Haya Art Centre
Haween Youth City
W.C.A.
Y.W.M.C.A.
Amman Municipal Library
University of Jordan Library
Chapel Museum
Folklore Museum

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Vandal	1 Schematic
2 for one	2 Sitting on a horse
3 Meadows: Sp.	3 Incentives
4 Segregate	4 MacGraw of moves
5 Narrate	5 Clothing
6 Clad	6 Deathless, old style
7 Landlord, at times	7 Cash in trading stamps
8 Gypsy horse	8 Preying creature
9 Coated with crumbs	9 Carouse
10 Castello or Gehrig	10 Carousive
11 Sunder	11 Medico
12 Himalayan country	
13 Bulk	
14 Animal fat	
15 Wese crack	
16 Pot source	

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Vandal	1 Schematic
2 for one	2 Sitting on a horse
3 Meadows: Sp.	3 Incentives
4 Segregate	4 MacGraw of moves
5 Narrate	5 Clothing
6 Clad	6 Deathless, old style
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10 Castello or Gehrig	10 Carousive
11 Sunder	11 Medico
12 Himalayan country	
13 Bulk	
14 Animal fat	
15 Wese crack	
16 Pot source	

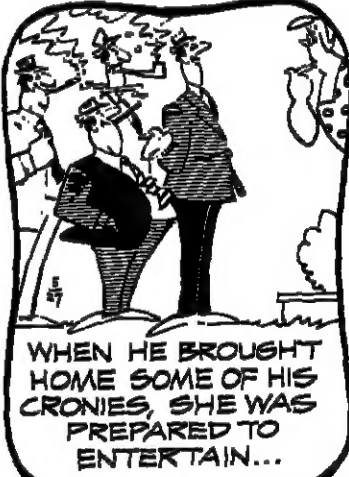


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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZUZYF
INJOG
SHABIN
UPTYDE



WHEN HE BROUGHT HOME SOME OF HIS CRONIES, SHE WAS PREPARED TO ENTERTAIN...

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOIST REBEL WIDEST PANTRY

Answer: What the new boss had plenty of — "FIRE" POWER

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



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Japanese cabinet resigns

Ohira dead at 70

TOKYO, June 12 (Agencies) — The Japanese cabinet resigned tonight as the country slipped into a period of political confusion following the death earlier today of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who was 70.

The emergency cabinet meeting also decided to send three ministers in the place of Mr. Ohira to Venice for the seven-nation economic summit of leading industrial nations on June 22-23.

Mr. Masayoshi Ito, 66-year-old chief cabinet secretary and acting prime minister following Mr. Ohira's death, said Japan would like one of the ministers. Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, to participate in sessions involving heads of government at the summit.

Japan, shocked at the prime minister's death following a heart attack, mourned him with flags at half mast and newspapers printing special editions to report on likely future political developments.

The cabinet after its session issued a statement saying: "It is the saddest thing that (we) have lost the leader of the government at a time when the situation is very severe at home and abroad."

Mr. Ohira's body was taken from the hospital where he died to his home in western Tokyo as family and friends gathered to mourn his death. A private funeral — Mr. Ohira was a Christian — will be held on Saturday while a formal service for representatives of governments will take place after the election.

Meanwhile, manoeuvring among leaders of Japan's disunited Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has ruled Japan for a quarter-century, to find a successor to Mr. Ohira began within hours of his death. Executives of the party said the group would not be able to choose a new leader until after the poll and called on LDP candidates to work hard for election.

Force for unity

Mr. Ohira's death may eventually set as a force for unity in the party, which now has to go to the electorate without a leader and with its feuding factions under increased public scrutiny.

The prime minister, who as foreign minister engineered the normalisation of relations between China and Japan in 1972, was opposed by a large body of LDP parliamentarians who

wanted him to leave office as party chief and prime minister.

The group, led by faction chiefs Mr. Takeo Fukuda and Mr. Takeo Miki, eventually grew to dislike Mr. Ohira so much that they refused to support their own government on a parliamentary no-confidence motion, prompting the resignation of the government and the calling of the June 22 poll.

Faction chiefs in the party — there are five principal groupings — today called for unity over the next trying days before and after the election for a new lower house and half the less important upper house.

Acting Prime Minister Ito reminded party leaders after the cabinet session that Mr. Ohira until the end wanted the party to unite to fight the election.

At dissolution last month the LDP held 257 of the 511 seats in the lower house and 124 of the 252 seats in the upper house.

Even if it fails to maintain its simple majority in the election, the LDP would still be the major party in a coalition and would doubtless have the right to choose the next prime minister.

Several LDP politicians are in the running for the leadership, but the favourites at present are former defence minister Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, 62, former trade minister Mr. Toshio Komoto, 68, former foreign minister Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, 60, and Mr. Fukuda, 75.

However, a younger generation of LDP members has been pressing for a new face to be plucked from the party to take over as prime minister because of the lack of unity at the top.

Although the LDP is disunited, opposition parties seeking to capitalise on its obvious weaknesses have had little luck in working towards cooperation in the event of a coalition after June 22.

Farmer's son

Mr. Ohira, Japan's 14th prime minister since World War II and the first to die in office since then, was a farmer's son who entered government service as a bureaucrat rather than a politician. He was

born March 12, 1910, in Kagawa Prefecture on the small inland sea island of Shikoku — one of six children of a rice farmer.

He entered Tokyo University of Commerce, now called Hitotsubashi University — a top institution for educating future businessmen — but decided on government service and began in the Finance Ministry in 1936. Most Japanese bureaucrats start their careers at the prestigious University of Tokyo.

When Mr. Ohira became head of the Indirect Taxation Department of the Tokyo Regional Tax Administration Bureau he came to the attention of the newly appointed Director General, Hayato Ikeda, who later became prime minister.

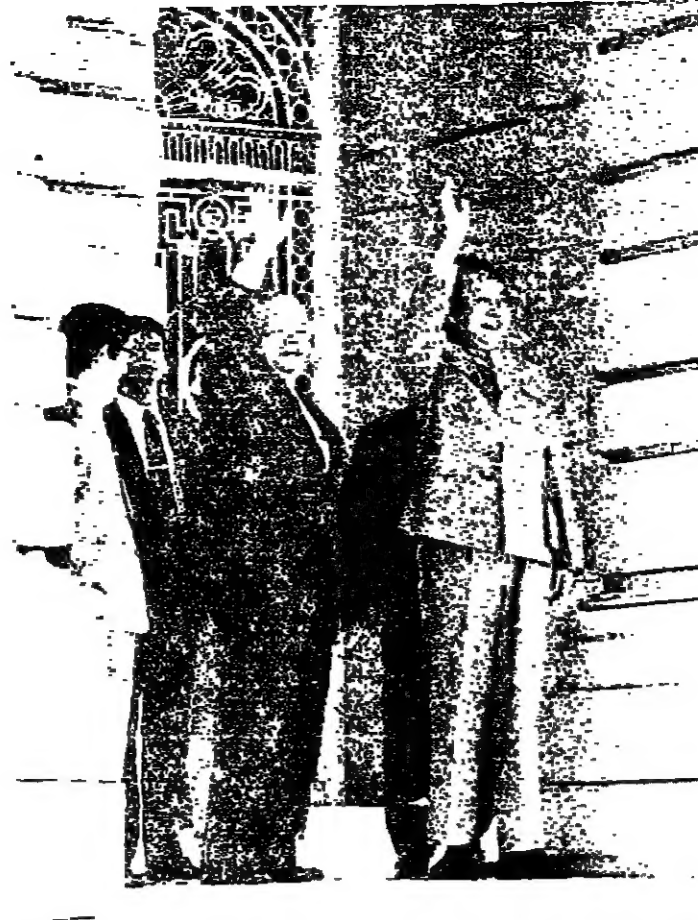
Mr. Ohira first ran for political office in his native Kagawa in 1952, and was elected 10 times to the lower house of Parliament. When Mr. Ikeda formed his first cabinet in July, 1960, Mr. Ohira became chief cabinet secretary. He was foreign minister in Mr. Ikeda's second cabinet.

In later governments, he served as Executive Council chairman, minister of international trade and industry (1968-70), finance minister (1974-76) and foreign minister again (1972).

While serving as finance minister Mr. Ohira was considered a possible choice for prime minister during one of the LDP's periodic internal disputes — a clash that forced Prime Minister Takeo Miki to resign.

But Mr. Ohira wound up as secretary general of the party until 1978, when he finally reached the top in another bitter interparty struggle, defeating former prime minister Mr. Takeo Fukuda, who afterward remained his major rival in the LDP.

Mr. Ohira was well-known in international affairs and was a staunch supporter of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and economic alliance with the West. He was host to the Tokyo summit conference a year ago and had planned to attend the Venice economic summit until failing health intervened.



Japan's late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira (left), greeting crowds with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng during the latter's official visit to Japan in May.

French pull out of New Hebrides

VILA, June 12 (R) — The French government today unexpectedly withdrew a 55-man riot squad which it rushed yesterday to Vila, capital of the New Hebrides.

Government sources here said they understood the police, sent to reinforce the local force faced with a widening secessionist crisis, withdrew to neighbouring New Caledonia on orders from Paris.

Ministers of the New Hebridean government, due to gain independence next month after 70 years of joint Anglo-French rule, conferred hurriedly tonight as tension rose after the departure of the French riot police.

British and French authorities in Vila tonight were waiting for a joint regulation to be gazetted tomorrow enabling them to declare a state of emergency if the secessionist disturbances worsen. Government sources said trouble is feared tomorrow night, when a requiem mass is due to be held for a local politician shot dead yesterday in an attempt by

200 secessionists to storm government offices on Tanna island, one of two affected by the secessionist rebellion.

But the authorities said there had been no reports today of further violence on Tanna, or on Espiritu Santo island, where the rebellion started late last month.

A demonstration in Vila today by supporters of Alexis Youlou, the dead opposition politician, passed without incident, they added.

French riot police guarded government buildings during the protest march before flying back to French-ruled New Caledonia.

British journalist reports 'almost daily' Soviet air attacks in Afghanistan

LONDON, June 12 (AP) — Soviet warplanes launch almost daily strikes against villages and rebel centres in Afghanistan's Nangahar Province, a British journalist, caught in the middle of an hour-long bombardment yesterday, reported today.

Mr. Peter Niesewand, correspondent of the *Guardian* newspaper, spent 12 days with Mujahideen rebels in the province, on Afghanistan's eastern border with Pakistan.

In a front-page report today, he described coming under fire from Soviet helicopters and MiG fighters. He said the Soviet grip on Nangahar was "tenuous and weakening," with Afghan fighters roaming freely and fully armed to within two miles of the provincial capital, Jalalabad.

Jalalabad is some 150 kilometres east of the Afghan capital, Kabul, where tension is reportedly mounting as Soviet troops strike against insurgents gathering in the nearby mountains.

Mr. Niesewand said Soviet troops hold Jalalabad with half-hearted support from the Afghan army, some of whose officers collaborate with the guerrillas.

Wednesday's attack was on Torabara, a collection of mud-walled buildings on the side of a

S. Korean president promises constitutional vote by October

SEOUL, June 12 (AP) — President Choi Kyu-hah pledged publicly today that he will put a new constitution to a referendum by the end of October "at the latest," and a new government will be formed by the end of next June following elections.

This was by far the most specific political timetable the caretaker president has spelled out since he succeeded President Park Chung-hee, who was assassinated last Oct. 26.

Mr. Choi made the pledges in a nationally broadcast address billed as a special statement on "state affairs and national discipline." His government had been under fire from various quarters because of failure to specify plans for establishing a new government under a democratic constitution.

In his inaugural address Dec. 21, Mr. Choi said it would take about a year to write a new constitution, and new elections would be held early next year. He said he was clarifying his views on the "basic direction of the present national policies" because "doubt or dispute" continued over the matter following the creation of a military-dominated special governing committee late last month.

The military effectively assumed control of the country during bloody anti-government demonstrations and the temporary takeover by rebels of the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju.

Mr. Choi said: "Our armed forces will faithfully execute their sacred duty of national defence under any and all circumstances. I have instructed those who take part in the special committee to fulfill their important responsibilities for the nation's security and development."

He added, "I want to make it absolutely clear again that there will be no inconveniences or difficulties in the daily lives of ordinary people and economic activities as a result of the recent measures."

Declaring that his country faces "a great national trial in the midst of an historical turning-point," Mr. Choi said, "Our primary task should be to maintain national security on the basis of public order and social stability, and to protect the people's right to survival."

He then outlined the following policies:

—Any acts or statements "sympathetic to what the Communists call their 'Revolutionary Strategy for People's Democracy in the South' cannot be tolerated."

—Any attempt to overthrow constitutional government through such illegal means as mass rallies, riots and other disturbances will be met with heavy punishment."

Dissemination of false news and a number of other crimes have been arrested since enactment extended to May 17 on charges of violent overthrow of government.

Efforts will continue to suppress corruption and to enforce official among public servants, purification campaign, various social degenerative trends will be undertaken.

Those arrested last included a number of officials accused of "illegally siphoning off public funds through power."

—We should all improve our political which has been chronic with deception, distortion, political intrigue and struggles."

Mr. Choi said the political changes in the past few years are part of political development, "no less important progress, I believe, is that of the sound political wished for by the majority on the chronic ill in local climate and taking action."

—Student attempts problems by illegal means violence... cannot be to — "Both labour and management should strive to settle disputes via dialogue and cooperation."

Towards the end of a minute speech, President thanked the United States and its positive cooperation both the national and economic fields" since Park's assassination last

World New Briefs

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — The U.S. Senate today approved President Carter's plan to renew peacetime draft registration as next month. After a seven-day debate and filibuster, the Senate joined the House of Representatives in approving Mr. request for \$13.3 million to register all 19- and 20-year-old post offices across the country.

NEW DELHI, June 12 (R) — More than 100 workers were trapped after the roof of a coal mine in northern India collapsed today. It quoted official saying the roof of the mine near Nala, in Bihar state, caved heavy rains.

PARIS, June 12 (R) — Eight people were injured, two a when a powerful bomb exploded in a main passenger entrance Paris-Orly airport early today, police said. The injured, six women, were foreign workers starting a cleaning shift at the when the bomb exploded in a coin-operated luggage locker after midnight. Police said responsibility for the blast was claimed by the extreme left-wing "direct action" group.

ATHENS, June 12 (AP) — Greece will closely watch the Turkish and naval manoeuvres now under way in the international waters of the Aegean, Greek government sources said today. The sources said that, during the exercises the Greek 16-kilometre air space violated by Turkish planes, Greek fighters will approach and them. By such identification and surveillance Greece intend confirm the limit and the obligation of the foreign aircraft in flight plans as soon as they enter the Greek flight control.

China's Huang arrives in Norway on Scandinavian tour

OSLO, June 12 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here today from Sweden to start a four-day official visit to Norway on his tour of Scandinavia — the first ever conducted by a Chinese foreign minister. He will also visit Denmark next week.

U.S. continues investigation of Ramsey Clark



Ramsey Clark

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — The U.S. Treasury Department is continuing its preliminary investigation of whether former attorney general Mr. Ramsey Clark and nine other Americans violated the law invoked by President Carter to ban travel to Iran, government officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter, in an impromptu news conference Tuesday aboard the presidential aeroplane Air Force One, quoted his legal advisers as saying his order barring travel to Iran "was legal and that Clark and the others violated the order, and therefore violated the U.S. law."

He said it was his "inclination... within the bounds of law" to order Mr. Clark prosecuted.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, in a televised exchange in Baltimore carried by NBC, a U.S. broadcast network, was asked if there was concern Mr. Carter's remarks might have prejudged the case.

"I don't think so at all," he replied. "I think (the remarks) were not... made as directions or as any convictions of guilt whatsoever."

Mr. Robert Havel, a Justice Department spokesman, said the Treasury Department investigation was continuing and it was not clear when it would be finished. Mr. Clark, he said, was not expected to return to the United States until Saturday.

Mr. Huang was received in cold, windy weather by Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, who visited China two years ago and only yesterday returned here from an official four-day visit to Poland.

Before the 76-year-old Mr. Huang started official talks in the Foreign Ministry building, he was received in audience by King Olav, 76, at the royal palace. He also visited Prime Minister Odvar Nordli at his office in the government building.

The talks will continue Friday. Mr. Huang will visit Bergen, western Norway Saturday and return to Oslo Sunday.

The Oslo newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, which represents the ruling Labour Party, said in an editorial comment today in connection with Mr. Huang's visit:

"Even if the political systems of Norway and China are different, and the geographical distance between us is great, we consider the extension of the bilateral relations as a gratifying development."

When Mr. Huang started his tour in Sweden last weekend, the Soviet Communist Party daily *pravda* termed his visit to Scandinavia "an attempt to pull Sweden, Norway and Denmark into the orbit of China's adventurist policies."

"It is impossible for us to understand such a way of thinking. As a small country in world politics, Norway needs to communicate with all big powers, regardless of political colour. China is a big power. Therefore we consider Huang's visit a development in the right direction," *Arbeiderbladet* said.

Kampuchean guerrillas announce decision to step up campaign

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP) — Jungle fighters backing former Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot said today they have held a "cabinet meeting" and have decided to step up the battle against Vietnamese troops during the coming rainy season "to kill at least 50,000 enemies."

The clandestine "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea," monitored here, said, "all Kampuchean people express pleasure and welcome the news" of the decision to step up fighting against some 200,000 Vietnamese who have occupied the country since ousting Pol Pot in early 1979.

Accompanying news of the announcement were the latest in the guerrillas' stepped-up bulletins on battlefield activity. In May, the radio said, 1,300 enemy soldiers were "put out of action" near Samlot, in western Battambang Province.

In the western part of Leach district in eastern Pursat province, from May 11 to June 2, it claimed, the guerrillas launched heavy attacks against the Vietnamese, killing 49 and wounding more than 70 and forcing them to withdraw from "at least 12 military installations."

From May 23 to June 6 near the Metuk River in western Leach district, it claimed, Vietnamese were driven out of three military bases, with heavy casualties.

Bomb goes off outside former Iranian consulate in California

BEVERLY HILLS, California, June 12 (AP) — A package the size of a portable radio exploded outside the former Iranian consulate here and strewn shrapnel over a 25-metre area, police reported yesterday.

Two Los Angeles County sheriff's bomb squad experts were attempting to move the device when it went off in front of the consulate on Wilshire Boulevard, but no one was injured in Tuesday night's explosion, said police spokesman Lt. Russ Olson.

"What was unique about this device," he said, "is that it was strictly anti-personnel in nature." He explained the bomb contained nails and was geared to harm people rather than damage buildings. The explosion caused no damage.

The consulate has been closed since President Jimmy Carter ordered Iranian diplomats out of the country, one of the sanctions imposed against Iran over the holding of U.S. hostages in Tehran. But the building continues to house an Iranian gift shop and restaurant, the Golestan.

A Golestan employee, Ana Hit, said restaurant workers noticed what appeared to be a "black radio" in front of the building and told U.S. marshals about it.

Marshals have reportedly been posted at the house since the United States seized the consulate after Mr. Carter's order.

Miss Hit said the marshals called police at about 10 p.m., when the restaurant closed its

doors. She said she had no idea who left the package.

Lt. Olson said deputies detected a "strong, pungent odour emanating from the package which made them concerned." He said he believed the odour was characteristic of certain explosives.

The bomb experts attached a wire to the package so they could move it from a distance. However the explosive was apparently set up to go off when it was picked up or moved, Lt. Olson explained.

He said no one had claimed responsibility for the bombing, and police had "absolutely no basis on which to say" whether the bombing was intended as an anti-Iranian action.

Special summit security preparations in Venice

VENICE, June 12 — Italy has mobilised a massive security machine of shock troops, frogmen and gendoliers to protect a tiny island facing St. Mark's Square where European heads of government are meeting this week and leaders of the western world will confer June 22.

By Dennis Redmont

"We haven't had such an invasion since 1804 when Napoleon took Venice with his troops," commented a Venice official as he surveyed some of the 8,000 seaborne police, carabinieri and alpine troops shipped in for the Common Market summit today and Friday.

The European summit on the island of San Giorgio Maggiore, a complex of palaces, monasteries, cloisters and gardens, is only a dress rehearsal for the yearly gathering of the big seven — the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and Italy ten days later.

Organisation of the two consecutive summits posed some formidable logistical and protection problems to a country where terrorists have killed 22 persons, one of them in Venice, since the start of the year. The Red Brigades group has threatened to disrupt the meetings, which they branded as "anti-proletarian" in leaflets scattered through the canal-laced city last month.

Paradoxically, Italian officials say the island will offer the best built-in security of any summit, because the group will be completely isolated from the rest of the city, clogged at the height of the tourist season.

"The Island of Cypruses," now houses the Giorgio Cini Foundation, one of Italy's largest. Before it was fully restored 30 years ago and turned into a foundation by a Venetian industrialist in memory of his son, the island consisted of ruins and churches and neglected soldiers' barracks.

"But throughout its history, San Giorgio has given hospitality to popes, kings, princes and famous men," says Paola de Pianta, head of the Giorgio Cini Foundation's historical institute.

Venetian doges traditionally visited at Christmas and countless relics of saints, including St. George the dragon slayer, were brought to the churches.

Cosimo de Medici lived here in

exile and artists like Tintoretto, Brunelleschi and Carpacci left their works.

Its moment of splendour spanned a three month convalescence when the Holy See was banished from Rome and Pius VII — a married aristocrat turned monk — was elected in a monastery adjoining a palladian church in 1800.

The carved wooden seats are still labeled with the names of the 35 participating cardinals, and the Pope's hat lies inside a glass case in one of the halls which will be used for the summit meetings.

San Giorgio later became a free port, then housed barracks for the armies of France, Austria and finally Italy.

Count Vittorio Cini had the

army moved out in 195, spacious park, an open area for 1,800, two gymnasiums, swimming pool, and centres for arts and craft.

A group of 15 monks remain the only inhabitants on the island. Italian officials at first they might house leaders of monasteries' "Manica Luerali" The Long Sleeve-century dormitory hall still the monks.

That project was scrapped, as was a U.S. pre-house President Jimmy aboard an aircraft carrier in the Adriatic.

Instead, Mr. Carter housed at the five-star hotel on the Giudecca nearby which France's Valérie Giscard d'Estaing Premier M. Thatcher will have had a savour at the European

Italian officials have Venice's Marco Polo Air tight during arrivals and tures of leaders for both and ruled out any gondola tures of leaders for both and ruled out any gondola tures of leaders for both

easy from the top of bordering buildings. Nevertheless, several doliers have been given launches to drive and chiefs of state in their st and striped marine shirts, group of 28 police from the port city of La Spezia on 24-hour duty to check boat for hidden bombs.

gondola rides because of the danger of sniping. (Gamma photo)



Italian officials have forbidden heads of government attending the Venice summit to take gondola rides because of the danger of sniping. (Gamma photo)